

Immense Value To Canada Of Her Wild Life Resources Stressed By Minister Of Interior

The tremendous value to Canada of her resources in wild life was stressed by Hon. Thomas G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, in his opening address at the Provincial-Dominion Game Conference, which was held recently in Ottawa. He said that the Minister's annual income from wild life has been estimated at \$53,000,000, and that to many people, especially the Indians and Eskimos, the wild life was their only source of livelihood.

Mr. Murphy, after some Departmental administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act comes, prefaced his remarks with an outline of the important work before the Conference. He drew attention to the fact that the Act, which is administered by the Canadian Game Commission, has been extremely successful in its efforts to禁制 certain birds, which are among man's greatest friends, as well as to game birds, a point of great importance. The habits of these deer-like animals, as well as those of game birds, are used to guide the administration of the Act. Pheasant plume could not be plucked from the buffaloes in such a short time, become practically extinct in their wild state, and the pheasant, which the United States conserve that the pheasant, which once flocked in countless numbers, would completely vanish from the earth.

Reports received in Ottawa in the past year showed that this was a time of critical regard to waterfowl. The drying up of the marsh areas in Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in northern Alberta, which were the breeding grounds of the ducks, seriously decreased the supply of ducks over the greater part of Canada and the United States. This situation suggested the need of regulation and control, if ducks were not to disappear like the wood pigeons.

No better method of control had been devised than that of bird sanctuaries. In addition to the many sanctuaries scattered through the settled parts of the provinces, especially the Prairie Province, large areas in the Northwest Territories had been set aside as reserves in which native only could hunt, and Quebec had virtually reserved all that portion of the province north of the transcontinental railway line for the use of Indians. Altogether in Canada 560,000 square miles of country had been so set aside.

Mr. Murphy gave a few personal observations on duck hunting. The comicality of the operation, he said, a wonderful thing. One sportsman, seeking for an hour how another, a stranger, met the birds as they came on, felt it needed no formal introduction, but simply loaded my head with them. I was just as dangerous as that. Don't show off, and just keep cramp in the back of your mind when you are tempted to swim out of sight or aid of others."

Are you interested in this, said Mr. Murphy? His advice—the advice of a champion—should be taken to heart—*Regina Leader-Post* (Evening).

Winnipeg Cowboy Championship

Alberta Horsemen Awarded Honors

Excelling in the art of horsemanship, steer riding, roping and other performances for which he was chosen, Herman Linder, of Cardston, Alberta, was awarded the North American cowboy championship and the provincial honor, both of which he held last year.

The North American bucking horse riding championship was won by Pete Knight, of Crossfield, Alberta, with the same name, Harry Knight, of Banff, taking the championship with Sales.

A new recognized world record for calf roping (loose rope), was set by Eddie Woods, of Espanola, New Mexico, who roped a 1,000-lb. steer in 13 and 4.5 seconds, compared with the previous record of 15 and 2.0 seconds.

"Smoky" Sader, of Kimberley, B.C., won the Canadian championship in steer roping.

More than 41,674 people visited the stampede during the week.

Advice Of a Champion

Great Swimmers Say "Never Take Anything In Your Mouth"

Alberta swimmers say "Never Take Anything In Your Mouth."

There was no chance when swimming.

The other day, the greatest swimming champion in the world, Johnny Wisselmann, said this:

"I am a champion swimmer, yet I would no more swim a half mile from shore alone than I would a half mile from a bank. I would just as soon load my head with stones as swim alone."

As dangerous as that. Don't show off, and just keep cramp in the back of your mind when you are tempted to swim out of sight or aid of others."

Are you interested in this, said Mr. Murphy? His advice—the advice of a champion—should be taken to heart—*Regina Leader-Post* (Evening).

The Primary Producer

One Farmer, At Least, Is Sure That There Is a Depression

L. Seligson of Standard, is one Alberta sheep farmer who is quite positive that there is a depression in profits in this world.

He shipped 10 sheep to Calgary recently, receiving 25 cents for each animal—and also a bill for \$4.80 which included the cost of freight, which he had to pay to the packer. It cost him 48 cents to sell the sheep, 23 cents more than he got for them.

A farmer of Fort Albert, B.C., declared that farming is a luxury for the wealthy only. A short time ago he stated that he had to hold his farm in the same point of view, the same idea of fair play, and of keeping in mind the future, and the pleasure of those who might come after.

This led Mr. Murphy to discuss the question of law enforcement. The best way, in his view, was to pass on the information—as to the need of conservation—to the public with them. As soon as sportsmen saw the need of a law, they only could see the regulations, they would set a man, even higher standard of their own, and they would frown down any violations of the Act on the part of others.

The principles of conservation were not the same in all parts of Canada. The object was to secure co-operation. Those present believed, were men who would not only look at things from the point of view of the sportsman in field, but also from that of the sportsman in field. That he believed this Conference would be an unqualified success and would devise regulations which would further conserve wild life not only for the present time, but also for future generations.

Brasil will extend three of its government railway lines.



"Your professor?"

"Snow sweeper."

"What do you do in the summer?"

"Pray for snow and a severe winter!"—*Pages Gales*, *Yverdon*.

W. N. U. 1952

A repairman called on Walter Armstrong, of Cleveland, Ohio, a few days after he had started a radio repair business. The man came in and asked if the set was working properly. Armstrong complained of a slight hum and the man took the set to have it fixed. Police were seeking the man and the set. Armstrong learned the company had no repairman.

Effects Big Saving

Ink can now be removed from old documents by a simple and positive remainder of the pulp with a resultant saving of at least 500 per cent. in the cost of white paper, James Fleet, of Chicago, told the 13th annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association at Asheville, North Carolina.

Moles spend the winter in the earth below the frost line.

How Times Have Changed

In Seventeenth Century Authorities Were Opposed To Smoking

Many people nowadays enjoy smoking a cigarette or a pipe of tobacco, but our ancestors had to put up a stout struggle to obtain for us the right to smoke. The authorities of almost every country were opposed to the practice in the seventeenth century, largely on account of the supposed danger of fire in connection with the wooden houses then in vogue.

King James I. wrote a treatise condemning it, and tried his best to stop it. He issued his *Bulls against Tobacco* in 1604, which prohibited with the heaviest of the harshest penalties the convicted of taking snuff had their noses torn away. The Sultan of Turkey, Murad the Cruel, issued an edict prohibiting the use of tobacco in 1613. The German people, however, the inhabitants of the Netherlands and of France, were impaled and left to die in lingering torment; or they were encased in liquid manure until it hardened, and then buried slowly to death.

But all in vain! Throughout the world the passion for smoking persisted; and even the fear of death was of no avail with devotees of the habit.

There were people who supported smoking on medical grounds. In England its use was advocated by the doctors as a preventative to plague and by Dr. Cawley, of Cork, as a remedy for smoking.

Alberta smokers, however, have actually ordered to smoke during the various plague epidemics. Some of the scholars, however, did not like smoking, and they were severely handled.

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WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

In one day 4,000 people paid for admission to the Livingstone National Memorial at Blantyre, Scotland.

Lord Balfour, the Earl David Lloyd George, Mr. Grey at Dingley, Leicestershire, England.

The Norwegian Government will occupy a strip of Greenland this summer despite protests by Denmark.

Two United States companies are pushing exploration work on a trans-Alaska route to Europe via Canada and the Arctic.

In 1931, 684 divorces were granted in Canada, or 21.8 per cent. fewer than in 1930 when they were 875, the Dominion Bureau reports.

British Columbia has made formal application to the federal government for an advance of \$50,000 from relief funds to aid in a land settlement scheme.

Soviet industries increased their output 19.6 per cent. during the first five months of 1932 over the corresponding period last year, according to figures published.

Another surprising discovery by the famous Currie family, a ray stopped more easily by common paraffin than by lead, is reported in "Nature," British journal.

A small pebble hung up against the brass "stick" of a propeller caused an air liner bound from Croydon, England, to Paris, with 24 passengers, to return to Croydon and transfer its passengers to another plane.

The Maharajah of Wellingdon, viceroy of India, would end the impasse between the government of India and Mahatma Gandhi was expressed by George Lansbury, Labor Leader in Commons.

Repairs Would Cost Plenty

Sunday Visitor To Farm Had Car Bodily Mussed Up

A resident of Monckton, Ontario, who is noted for the spotless and shiny way in which he always keeps his car, went on a visit one Sunday to a friend living at a distance. The car was parked out in the open yard. The bull, seeing this strange object in the yard, had his curiously aroused and came up to inspect it. Seeing his image reflected in the side of the car, the bull, who had assumed he saw a rival, he threw up the turf with his hoof and advanced to the conflict. He charged again and again until the rival was no longer visible. The bull then presented a mass of snorts and snorts. Walking around the car, he perceived another ringer on the other side and treated him similarly. No doubt, the bull had his satisfaction, but the owner's more serious concern, the payment of a bill for having his car repossessed and re-registered, and believes that the stall is the place for bulls.

Was Incorrigible Too

Visited To Prison Showed Tact In

A most robust to business was that administered the other day by Adolf Lewishohn, who at eighty-three is interested in prison reform and likes to be shown through prisons. Visiting a celebrated bastille he was received with a hearty shake hands with the prisoners. The warden, who was along, didn't like this very much, but said nothing until Mr. Lewishohn extended his hand to one of the inmates. "Infernal! The warden couldn't bear it when he touched him," he was told. "It's incorrigible," he warned, "It's incorrigible too," said Mr. Lewishohn, and shook hands cordially.

The Peking News has been in publication since 1900 A.D.



Author: "I have good news for you." Wife: "Have you sold your novel?" "No, but I have found a publisher to whom I have not sent it."—Vart Hem, Stockholm.

W. N. U. 1932

Interesting Facts About St. Lawrence Waterway

Completion Of Erie Project Will Take Seven Years

Salient facts of the projected St. Lawrence development include:

Cost—Between \$750,000,000 and \$800,000,000.

Division—Eighty apartment houses, Canada being provided with \$10,000,000 for existing deep canals and other navigational works.

Hydro-Power—Five million h.p. will eventually be made available. In the international section, 2,200,000; and in the Quebec section, 3,000,000. (The latter includes the Beauharnois development.)

Power Distribution—The international section development of 2,200,000 h.p. will be divided equally between Canada and the United States. Ontario will take all of Canada's share.

Navigation—The channel will be 27 feet deep.

Construction—The beginning of operations until the first power is generated—three years.

For completion of the entire deep waterway—seven years.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



ATTENTION MATRON! A DE LIGHTFULLY FLATTERING MODEL FOR YOU

And it's easily made.

The woman's neckline and pointed hip treatment produce a graceful length of line which is slimming.

And you'll be surprised at how easily this model is made.

A spinster's choice. It is cool and practical. White batiste contrats with its off-white.

Style No. 651 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches.

You can also make it up in almost any size of the pliable type. White crepe, white batiste, etc.

Novelties cotton dresses are also suitable.

Style No. 356 requires 3 yards 25-inches by ½ yard 35-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 25 cents in stamps or cash (order preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg News Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size.

Name.

Town.

Needed His Hat

"Are you busy? Will you see if they have this size in brown?" was the question that completely floored a youth in a downtown store.

"I am not busy—I don't even work in the store—go on, you're the second woman who has asked me to wait on her. Gosh, I guess I better buy a cap."

The cost-of-living index in Germany is rising.

Author: "I have good news for you."

Wife: "Have you sold your novel?"

"No, but I have found a publisher to whom I have not sent it."—Vart Hem, Stockholm.

W. N. U. 1932

WELSH FUSILIERS WELCOMED HOME BY KING



First Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers are shown leaving Buckingham Palace after being welcomed by their Colonel-in-Chief, King George. This famous British regiment has had eighteen years continuous service abroad.

Contract Bridge

By Hanita B. Hatch, Cavendish Club, Toronto

Defensive Tactics In Contract

Defensive procedure in Contract is that part of the game which requires more experience, knowledge and practice than any other particular department. And this knowledge and experience is entirely apart from that needed in the actual defensive play of the cards.

The defensive bidder is in the position of a general in a battle in which the forces are not evenly matched and the bidder knows the fact and knows that he is at a disadvantage in the forces of the adversary. And he therefore becomes necessary for the defensive bidder to make use of camouflage, subterfuge, and any other means of weapons to be used in the hand. And the bidder is to do this with the two objectives of deceiving and intimidating the opposition, and at the same time, not deceiving the partner. In all the systems of contract so far discussed, the principles behind good defensive tactics have not been touched upon. And the reason for this is that, generally as far as defense goes, each particular deal is an original item in itself. It then follows that any rules of thumb, general directions or defense must, for these reasons, be subject to much greater variation, than the principles of offensive bidding.

It may be said, after a partnership has opened the bidding, that the majority of the time the opening of the bidding bidder is immediately on the defensive. It has been shown that as a rule, the opening bid is made on defensive strength, and therefore the bidder is not likely to be made.

It becomes known to the adversary that the opening bidder has more than his share of high cards or the deal. And that therefore, if the partner of the opening bidder has an equal bid, he will be in a position of strength in the hand of opening bidder and his partner. It follows, that, after the opening bid, the first adversary, unless holding a strong high card hand, knows that he is to be beaten and that he has a slight chance that he will be allowed to play the hand. What, then, is the object of the overcall of an opening bid, when the overcall is in no way related to the bidding of the opening bidder? It is to immediately put the bidder on the defensive.

And you will be surprised at how easily this model is made.

Style No. 651 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches.

You can also make it up in almost any size of the pliable type. White crepe, white batiste, etc.

Novelties cotton dresses are also suitable.

Style No. 356 requires 3 yards 25-inches by ½ yard 35-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 25 cents in stamps or cash (order preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

Gift From Queen May

Royal Geographical Society Receives Globes Over Century Old

On the occasion of their recent visit to the Royal Geographical Society, the Queen and Queen Elizabeth presented an hour glass containing interesting items in the Hall. Her Majesty showed her appreciation by presenting the Society with two small and rare globes, 150 years old, which the Society welcomed as valuable additions to their historic treasures.

Gives Children A Chance

For two nights in each week during the interval between the hours of one of Montreal's streets in a congested district is thrown open as a playground for the boys and girls of the neighborhood. Here the children enjoy their games under the direction of a young woman who has made danger from traffic which is directed into other channels by the police.

The danger of the weak overall lies in the fact that the partner of the overcaller may be trickless, and the defensive bidder finds himself in

the position of having to take a substantial penalty. In other words, the weak overcaller is gambling, and therefore the gamble he takes must be balanced by the risk he takes with his partner's hand, so that even if the overcaller's partner has a "bust" hand, the resulting penalty will not be too large.

The bidder who is not vulnerable is the bidder who is vulnerable to a low bid. If vulnerable the overall must not be made unless the hand of the overcaller has between four and five taking tricks in the bid made. When not vulnerable, however, the bidder may bid a trick or two weeks.

What then are the requirements for an overcall? The writer has laid down the following specifications for the whole contract.

1st. When not vulnerable, if the bidder is vulnerable to a low bid, the bidder must not be made unless the hand of the overcaller has between four and five taking tricks in the bid made. When not vulnerable, however, the bidder may bid a trick or two weeks.

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1st. When not vulnerable, if the bidder is vulnerable to a low bid, the bidder must not be made unless the hand of the overcaller has between four and five taking tricks in the bid made. When not vulnerable, however, the bidder may bid a trick or two weeks.

It is necessary to remember that many hands are so distributionally strong that they may be used to overall even when the hand contains no high cards. And this is the case when the bidder is not vulnerable.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON JULY 31

THE GIVING OF THE MANNA

Golden Text: "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of lights." James 1:17.

Lesson: Exodus 16:1-36.

Devotional Reading: John 6:32-40.

Explanations and Comments

Complaints, verses 1-3. On the fifteenth day of the second month after leaving Egypt, the children reached the wilderness between the Red Sea and Sinai. Here occurred the three recorded "murmuring" against Moses.

That he did not know in advance how many and how varied would be the difficulties of the journey, nor how long he would have to endure them, "Would that we had died at the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt," they cried, "when we did eat the flesh-pots, when we did eat bread to the full, when we did drink the water of the river of Egypt?"

"For it was the habit of the Egyptians to feed well those employed in forced labor, and to give them drink to quench their thirst, to make them forget their slaves," Rawlinson.

"They remembered the flesh-pots of Egypt, the taskmaster's rod, the taskmaster's lash and other cruel oppressions. Human nature is ever the same, and it magnifies past blessings and present miseries alike."

Then Moses was accused of having brought them forth into the wilderness to kill them all with hunger. How could he have done such a thing? The words of complaint heard today their words sound.

It is noteworthy of remark that those who are the most unworthy of liberty are wont to be the most ungrateful toward those who have given them.

Milton: "For Miserers, Promised in the 4th." In the early part of the wilderness life the complaints of the people are treated with the same severity as those of the children. How could such a punishment be severely punished for after all, the mercies of God's provision, something better was expected of them. Now they are in the wilderness.

"The "manna" is the name given to the food which was given to the Israelites in the time of Moses. It was called "manna" by the Israelites, because it was given to them in the morning, and it was abundant. Another name it has been advanced—that of its being derived from the Hebrew name for rain, "manah," which some have said was derived from the Hebrew word "manah," meaning a portion.

"This name is also given to the manna in the time of Jesus, when he was in the wilderness.

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New Finger-Print Method

Reproduction Is Now Possible With Out All Of Photography

A revolutionary method of reproducing finger-prints direct, without the use of photography, has just been made public by Dr. Leung, assistant director of the technical laboratories of the Lyons (France) police department.

The new finger-print procedure eliminates the paper, the carbon, the acid, the wash, the water, the science and mechanics (New York):

"Finger-printing procedure, at present, is a complicated affair. The method generally uses paper, covered with a specially prepared gelatin solution, and carefully placed over the finger-prints left on the crime scene.

"A photograph of this is then made by the department's photographer and, after it is developed, the prints are turned over to the expert for study and research.

"The invention of Dr. Leung completely revolutionizes this work. His method is more rapid and obtains a more perfect print than any other.

"Dr. Leung claims that much of the fine detail in the finger-print is lost by the old method because the paper is not perfectly clean when it is used.

"Then the paper is washed, then the finger-prints are removed.

"The finger-prints are then made by the department's photographer because the prints are not perfectly clean when it is used.

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TO OPEN WAY FOR FREER TRADE WITHIN EMPIRE

Ottawa, Ont.—The Imperial Economic Conference passed swiftly from opening declarations of policy to the less impressive consideration of methods of work. Heads of delegations met and decided to appoint five committees:

- (1) Promotion of trade within the commonwealth.
- (2) Customs administration.
- (3) Commercial relations with foreign countries.
- (4) Monetary and financial questions.
- (5) Methods of economic co-operation.

No appointments to the committees were made. Each delegation is to meet separately, decide on its nominations, then formal appointments will be made.

Meanwhile all delegations are keenly discussing the offer of wider preferences with which Premier Bennett opened the conference. The seven ministers of the British delegation are to hold a series of "cabinets" to examine the Bennett proposal in all its intricate detail.

Under the present British tariff system, wheat and meat are on the free list. Imports of wheat and meat from the dominions therefore receive the same preferences in the British market.

Mr. Bennett proposes the United Kingdom "shall extend the principle of her tariff preferences to natural resources." Whether this will not specifically mention but they are vaguely within the scope of the Bennett scheme. There possibly will be the chief problem of the British delegation in determining its attitude. The Canadian, however, British delegation, with its reiteration of Mr. Baldwin's words at the opening session—that the British delegation will study the proposal sympathetically on the lines laid down by Mr. Bennett, who will do his best to "co-operate" with goodwill to accomplish the purpose he has in view.

Mr. Bennett's proposals clinched a day with much promise in the minds of the Dominion Delegates from the nations of the Empire had gathered in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower, and there, in homage to Canada's war dead, had laid wreaths on the site of remembrance. The Canadian delegation to the House of Commons presented such a scene as it had not known before—Premier Bennett and the Canadian delegations in the seats of government; facing them, in what are now the seats of the former members of the former British Parliament, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, five other members of the British cabinet; and on either side the seats of members of the House filled with delegates and advisers from all the far corners of the British commonwealth.

On the assumption effective operation of the agreement would not be impaired by unfair competition, Mr. Bennett, on behalf of Canada, proposed to grant to the United Kingdom:

(1) Extension of the free list; (2) Retention of the general preferences in favor of Great Britain;

(3) Increased preferences in respect of a selected list of articles in which Great Britain is especially equipped to supply the Canadian market without injuring efficient Canadian industry.

In addition, Canada asked:

(1) The retention of existing preferences;

(2) Their effective extension to those other natural and processed products of which the United Kingdom is an importer.

Irish State Shieled

Ottawa, Ont.—The difference between Great Britain and the Irish Free State will be settled into the discussions of the Imperial Conference. This was made clear by Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Dominion's secretary in the British government, and also by Sean T. O'Kelly, vice-president of the Free State executive council.

Canadian Ship Sold

Montreal, Que.—The SS. Canadian Commander, now lying in Halifax harbor, has been sold as an Indian trader. The new Canadian National steamship to be sold in accordance with the decision of the directors to reduce the fleet. The sale price was stated to be approximately \$22,000.

Dictatorship For Prussia

Martin Lave Has Been Declared In Berlin

Berlin, Germany.—The federal government passed a dictatorship over the entire state of Prussia, declaring martial law in Berlin and the province of Brandenburg and sweeping out of office every member of the Prussian cabinet.

This drastic action precipitated the worst constitutional conflict since the founding of the Reich in 1871.

The Prussian authorities, deciding that the government of the empire had refused to yield to the demands of the federal government except by force in many cases force was used.

Berlin was under heavy guard to prevent mass meetings and demonstrations.

Under an emergency decree issued by President Paul von Hindenburg, General Franz von Papen became federal minister of war and minister of the state of Prussia. He named Lord Mayor Franz von Eesen as deputy minister.

The new minister was to come to take over the ministry of war and he countered promptly of trouble.

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That ministry has for years been under Dr. Karl Severyn, sworn in of the present federal regime and of the present federal government.

When Severyn refused to hand over the ministry a police captain threatened to drag Dr. Severyn out. So Dr. Severyn yielded his post. He was not arrested.

Sends Largest Group

United Kingdom Delegates Represented At Conference

Ottawa, Ont.—Delegates, official and technical advisers, personal staff secretaries and unofficial counselors to the Imperial Conference number 122. Of the number the United Kingdom has the largest proportion, with 78, which is one more than Canada with 75.

Great Britain has sent seven delegates, 50 secretaries, 15 members of personal staff, business consultants, unofficial counselors and secretaries.

Canada's delegation totals 13, with 50 advisers and a secretariat of 14.

The smallest group is from Canada, with 12, while the United States has 11, and South Africa, 10.

The other empire nations distribute their representation as follows:

Australasia, two delegates and 20 advisers; Canada, 12 members of personal staff, business consultants, unofficial counselors and secretaries.

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When Times Were Hard

This Generation Knows Little About Depression Says Ontario Farmer

Does this generation know what hard times are?

An Ontario farmer does not think so, and he has been telling something about the depression that started in 1882—30 years ago.

In Toronto in those days a room and good board could be had for \$5 a week. It was a very good reporter who got \$14 a week, the very best of them never topped \$20. A barrel of flour cost \$2.50 then. The standard price for a meal was 25 cents. Dollar wheat wasn't even dreamed of.

Things had to be cheap on the farm and they were. Listen to the old timer at the gate:

"Most of the people groaning about hard times don't know what hard times are. We've had good times for the past 34 years and are still having them. The worst was the pre-war depression of the middle nineties. In fact, this is a genuine prosperity compared with the lean years of '94, '95 and '96. Hay was selling at \$20 a ton (but nobody had any to sell); feed was \$1.50 a bushel, and you got 11 bags of potatoes for \$1.50, costing \$1.25 for the bag. Corn was selling for \$5 to \$12 and, owing to scarcity of feed, hundreds of horses went to the bone-yard at Toronto at \$1.00 apiece."

"The neighbors were getting along—men selling a neighbor a quarter of beer for \$2—but out of course, nobody had \$2 in those days. As is the case now, many farmers abandoned their farms, but the ones who stuck to the land didn't regret it. They had to sell their hogs, but there a dozen plenty of pigs ready to wean were sold at 50 cents apiece; calves, two or three days old could be bought for 50 cents; turkeys were 50 cents apiece; chickens could be had for 80 cents. At that time you could buy half-grade flour at 90 cents per hundredweight if you took a number of bags.

"Trade was bad, in those days we never heard of a car ever making trade today. He talks of giving a cow to a hired man in part payment for wages. The cow was traded to a shoemaker for a pair of leather boots. The man had to go to town to buy two young men for \$7.00—\$2.50 each, but when the men came back later they declared they were paying too much for them. The seller gave them back a dollar."

"A man who had a team and was looking for another to make up a yoke of oxen. He made a deal for one in exchange for the following: A colt valued \$12, a calf worth 50 cents, and four bags of turnips at 25 cents."

"All of which, if accurate, would have a tendency to prove that farmers just now are not in such a very unfortunate position compared with those of their predecessors. But it makes me less pleasurable the following little story which is related by the Winchester Press:

"A farmer went to Ottawa market and sold his fresh eggs for 15 cents a dozen and a bag of potatoes for 90 cents. He had other stuff to dispose of at comparatively low prices. The point is this: The farmer was accompanied by his wife and son, who had to do a little shopping. During the day they went into a restaurant and ordered two fried eggs, with a few fried potatoes and a cup of coffee. When they settled the bill it cost them 25 cents. The son said then that he had four dozen eggs and a bag of potatoes for one. One might go further and point out that it costs \$2.00 for a small belt for a certain number of nearly as many as the farmer would have to buy. The whole cost, rents and wages in the towns and cities are not in accord with the prices of farm products, and that is where the final adjustment will have to be made."—*St. Paul Star.*

Germany is considering extensive construction programs.



"Mr. Meyer, you must pay your rent or quit the room."

May. 18. *Times.* Other landlords have papers ready to do both.—*Hummel, Hamburg.*

W. N. U. 1952

BEAUTIFUL NEW BRIDGE SPANS THE RIVER THAMES



Our photograph shows the new Lambeth Bridge over the River Thames, in London, England, which is to be opened by the King shortly. Lambeth Palace, the home of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is in the background.

Benefit To Montreal

S. Lawrence Waterway Expected To Help Eastern Port

The St. Lawrence waterway will greatly benefit the port of Montreal in its general development to many thousands of miles to the west, according to Harry Tribyk, member of the Montreal Harbor Commission stated.

"The presumption is that the Montreal section will be started at the same time as the St. Lawrence section—the completion of one will be of no use without the other, and in connection with the opening of the canal with the Beauharnois section it will make a waterway that is destined to benefit Montreal," he said.

No one believes that the canal will be going through a new waterway—the elements of time and cost must govern their movements. Tribyk

cautions that the canal from Canada to the United States will be completed in 1938, and that the waterway will be of great benefit to the rest of Canada, Montreal must benefit as well. If you make a business centre more accessible by water, imports and exports on the side will be some traffic may go through, but I still believe the bulk of the cargoes will be transhipped at Montreal, into lake vessels.

Now, however, that the canal is to be started, as far as I am concerned, the waterway, as far as I am concerned, is going to benefit the rest of Canada, Montreal must benefit as well. If you make a business centre more accessible by water, imports and exports on the side will be some traffic may go through, but I still believe the bulk of the cargoes will be transhipped at Montreal, into lake vessels.

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Death Invents Queer Safe

Off Paved Without Safety Alert Will Shoot "Police"

Working with common sense, with a vacuum cleaner inside, a safe is shot.

"Police!" or rings a loud bell, is reported to have been invented by Charles Stengel, a Hungarian dentist.

An invisible pipe connects with a man's nose, and when he breathes, the bell rings from the location of the safe. If the burglar succeeds in drilling or boring a small hole in the safe, the air is immediately let out and releases the signal. Even if the safe is opened by a key, without setting off the alarm, the signal will be sounded.

The dentist worked for 12 years on the invention. An initial order has been placed for one by Admiral Horvath, regent of Hungary.

And Cost Nothing

A hotback was puffing away at a cigar when a patron asked him if he smoked often and what brand he smoked.

"Yes, sir, pretty often," answered the boy. "And the brand is Robinson Cigars."

"I never heard of that brand," said the patron.

"It's a name I've given 'em myself," announced the boy. "You see, sir, Old Cigars was a castaway, too."

New Use For Sand Glass

It's out of the museums into the business office for the sand glass.

Sand glasses which have been used from one container to the other in just three minutes are being utilized by many United States business houses to save payment of the new tax on long-distance conversations on more than that length of time.

Holds Leading Position

Canada Doing Well This Year In British Imports

Canada held a commanding position in British imports of a number of commodities during the first four months of 1932, according to the Dominion Government returns. Canada led in British imports of hardwood, patent leather, canned salmon, lobsters, copper, ore, zinc, zinc and nickel.

Canada runs well up in British imports in many other commodities. She was second to Argentina in wheat, second to Russia in barley, Argentina in oats, Australia in wheat, our United States in dried beans, to Italy in flour, France in beef cattle and to Australia in lead.

British imports of bacon from Canada have drawn almost level with those of the Irish Free State due to an import in May almost 12 times that of May, 1931.

Over Thousand Auto Fatalities Last Year

Ontario Had Greatest Number With Quebec Second

One thousand three hundred and two persons were killed in automobile accidents in Canada during 1931, according to Dominion figures statistics, held by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was an increase of 12 over 1930, and was more than the 1926 figure of 666. The bureau gave a general estimate of 13,600 deaths per 100,000 population.

Ontario, with the largest population, had 566 deaths in 1931, and Quebec, 352, increases from the 1930 figures of 531 and 338. All other provinces showed decreases in the past year, though the difference in Saskatchewan and British Columbia was only one death each.

Boy Impaled By Bear

Sixty-year-old Ronnie Young, last three inches of his arm chewed off by a bear at St. George's Island Zoo at Calgary, Alberta. The boy is in hospital in a serious condition. The child wandered into the park alone and crawled into the enclosure of a bear. He was impaled by a sharp claw, which severed his arm from the shoulder. The animal grabbed the boy's arm in its mouth and mutilating it horribly.

Good Prohibition Agent

Lulu, fifteen-year-old pet bear, belonging to James Dugher of Denver, Colorado, would make a highly efficient prohibition agent. Somewhere in her evidently eventful babyhood, Lulu learned to drink beer. When she was captured, she would not let go of the man who was carrying her to the post office, said, "Lady, you're not going to walk; you are eight miles."

They Escaped Troubles!

NATIONAL VEGANIAN SOCIETY

HOT DOGS

HOT DOG

BUS SERVICE

CARBON, CALGARY, DRUMHELLER

PASSENGERS & EXPRESS

Leaves Carbon for Calgary and Drumheller at 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Leaves Calgary for Carbon and Drumheller at 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

RIDE THE RED LINES
AT LOWER FARESGENERAL CARTAGE
IN CARBON AND DISTRICT

W. Poxon & Son

The Carbon Chronicle

Issued Every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTAMember Alberta Division Canadian
Weekly Newspaper AssociationSubscription \$2.00 a year. U.S. \$2.50
Payable Strictly in Advance

ADVERTISING RATES

President Advertising, per inch, \$1.00
The Secretary Advertising, per inch, \$1.00
Local Advertising, per inch count lineFirst insertion and the per count line
Second insertion and the per count lineNotices of entertainments, meetings
sites, etc., at which admission is
charged, will be charged at 50c per wordNotices of entertainments, meetings
sites, etc., at which admission is
charged, will be charged at 50c per wordAll advertising charges of copy must
be in the hands of the printer by
the 15th of the month. Copy received
after this date will not be accepted.Paper goes to press Wednesday after
noon.EDWARD J. ROULEAU,
Editor and PublisherNOTICE TO CREDITORS
AND CLAIMANTSIN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM
GUY SHIELD, late of Carbon, Al-
berta, Farmer, Deceased.NOTICE is hereby given that all
persons having claims on the Estate
of the said William Guy Shield, who
died on the 13th day of March, A.D.
1932, are required to file with the
Administrator, Administrated by the
13th day of October, 1932, all such
claims as may be entitled to payment
from the Estate, and that thereafter
the Administrator will distribute
the assets of the Deceased
among the parties entitled thereto
having regard to the claims of
which the Estate has been so ill
brought to the knowledge.DATED this 19th day of July, A.D.
1932.The London and Western
Trust Company Ltd.

Michael Building

Calgary, Alberta

For Its Soleholder,
JOSEPH J. GREENAN,
Carbon, Alberta.

DRAYING

FOR YOUR DRAYING SEE ME

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

JOHN WOLF

Printing--

WE DO IT and guarantee sa-
tisfaction. You can at least
give us a trial before you go out-
side concerns who have no interest
in our community.

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES NOW

THE CHRONICLE

CARBON
TAILORDry Cleaning — Repairing
Men's and ladies' suits and
coats cleaned and pressed

LOW PRICES

ALEX SOBYSKI

S. N. WRIGHT
LICENSED
AUCTIONEERS. F. Torrance
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IF YOU
Have Anything to sell.
Want to rent a farm,
Want to buy a house in
Carbon, or are in need
of anything, Just advertise it
in THE CHRONICLE

CHRONICLE ADD. PAY

CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON
1st Sunday—Holy Communion 11 a.m.
2nd Sunday—Bible Reading & Sermon 7:30
3rd Sunday—Matins & Sermon 11:00
4th Sunday—Bible Reading & Sermon 7:30
5th Sunday—Bible Reading — Sermon 7:30

Baptism: Funerals and Weddings
by Arrangement

REV. L.D. RATCHFORD, L. TH.
President-in-Charge

THE CHRONICLE, CARBON ALBERTA

TOWN & COUNTY

Personalographs

STRAYED—about three weeks ago
from the farm of A. Singer, 1 black
gelding, wt. about 1600 lbs. Also 2 bays
mths. wt. about 1200 lbs. Finder will
receive \$100 reward for return of animal
to L. Gutmann, Carlton, or to A. Singer,
Arlington Hotel, Carbon.For the first time in history the
Carbon police department has clai-
med the "Old Man Supposition" and
has issued a 15-cent stamp for the un-
registered letters.

points. They returned last Thursday.

Warm weather is the order of the
day.Mrs. W. Poxon was a Calgary visitor
on Monday.Perry and Tom Johnson left the
area of the week for a two weeks ho-
liday at Pine lake and other points.Geo. Casper returned to Edmonton
on the first of the week.Stan Carney and Mr. and Mrs. Dunc-
more spent the week end at Sylvan
Lake with Mr. and Mrs. Greenan and
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Brown.Rev. Wm. McNeish, Jim Smith, H.
Edwards, Wilfred Poxon and E. Rou-
leau took in the regatta at Gull Lake
last Wednesday.Joe Connolly has returned from Ed-
monton, where he was making exam-
ination papers. Joe left again on Wed-
nesday for Millville, to spend a week
hunting and holidaying at that point.Mr. and Mrs. H. C. King and chil-
dren visited the home of Mr. and
Mrs. Umphrey over the week end. Mil-
ford and Bobbie King will open a few
days in town, while their parents re-
turn to Calgary on Sunday.Watch for the Special Booster Edi-
tion of The Carbon Chronicle next
Thursday.Remenber—When the next print-
ing salesman walks into your of-
fice and asks you for a printing order, tell
him exactly what you want.C. A. Duncmore, Percy Edwards, E., and
J. Fairbank and C.H. Nash made a visit
to Medicine Hat and other places to
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